GEO. W. MANYPENSE, Belle

COLUMBUS, OHIO. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1861.

Constitution and Wholeseto Confiscation. now before Congress, the general confiscation bills hold, perhaps, the foremost rank. There are many weighty, and, we may say, conclusive objections to these measures on the score of polloy and expediency; but it may be well to ininterpose a barrier to their enactment, at least, in the form in which they have been brought

forward. That instrument provides that No person shall be convicted of treason, un less on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

\* \* No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.—[Art. 3, Sac. 3.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im-peachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed.—[Art. 3, Sec. 2. No person shall be \* deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.—[Art. 5 of amendments.

As has been well said, the phrase "due pro cese of law," has a judicially settled meaning, and the summary "process" provided for in most, if not in all the confiscation bills, is not the "due process of law" required by the Con-

Confiscation, according to the Constitution follows upon an attainder of treason. The bills "rebels," but do not specify who are to be considered and treated as rebels. We are left in the dark as to whether the forfeiture is to take place upon conviction for treason or some other undefined crime.

These bills provide for the confiscation o the real and personal property of rebels, and for the sale of their estates to loyal purchasers.

But under the Constitution forfeiture does not take place until the person has been tried by a jury in the State where the colors. The sale in haster to adopt it.—Chicago Times. jury in the State where the crime was commit- The bankers of the country complain that, ted, and has been found guilty. It is also pro vided that the forfeiture of estate shall be limited to the life of the person attainted .-Senator Taumpuzz, in his bill, attempted to meet this last requirement, but tried to excuse the omission of the one as to a trial in the State where the crime was committed, because, as he hard-money man, and that while he had no comalleged, it was impracticable.

That the sweeping confiscation bills now be fore Congress do, in many of their provisions violate the Constitution, cannot but be readily conceded by every candid and well-informed man. In fact, their authors do not attempt to who warmed him into power may get their finjustify them in their full extent upon strict constitutional grounds, but upon their alleged necessity. The logic is—they are necessary therefore they are constitutional. By such reasoning anything may be proved to be consti-

We close with putting to the patriotic reader

## The Abolitiom Programme

The Baltimore correspondent of the New as a party in opposition to the President, and to the policy enunciated in his message." He enumerates the following measures as their

 The passage of Thad. Stevens's resolu-tions, declaring free and offering freedom to all slaves who will leave their masters.
 The passage of Lyman Trumbull's bill confiscating all the property of the rebels, including

3. The passage of a bill abolishing slavery in

the District of Columbia.

4. The total, immediate and unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 (one of

peal of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 (one of the compromise measures of that year). 5. The passage of a joint revolution requesting the President to remove General McClellan from the supreme command of the army, and to ap-point General Banks in his stead, and to restore General Premont to the command of the Depart-

6. The passage of an act obliterating the boundary between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, throwing the two States into one, and calling the State thus formed sim-

ply "Carolina."

7. The passage of a joint resolution declaring that slavery is the cause of the war, and that that slavery is the cause of the war, and that the war cannot be brought to a successful ter mination until the cause is removed.

count upon a majority for these measures, but, if the President should veto them, as the correspondent thinks he undoubtedly will, expect a two-thirds vote, by which they will carry them with a high hand over his head.

It would appear from the tenor of an article in the New York World, which we copy elacwhere, that these expectations, if such are entertained by the radicals in Congress, may be doomed to disappointment; but the World has set itself up as a mere mouth-piece of the President, and will follow where it guesses he intends to lead. The President with a small bodynguard of Republicans now stands in seeming opposition to the more radical Republicans.—We say seeming opposition, because he has in no public way taken a decided stand against radicalism and in favor of conservatism. He occupies before the people neutral ground, and may be, and is, claimed by both wings of the Republican party. Perhaps he wishes to keep that he can act as a compromiser and reconcile or selves. They are not in want of nigger ser-

re-unite the two factions on the part of President Lincoln, "or apy other man," is that it subordinates the good of the country to the interests of party. Nothing so much shakes our confidence in the ability of the Federal Government to sustain itself mainfully in the trying enigencies now upon us and cheetle to come to say in regard to such a source and more encouraged to believe that they will continue to be. Let the Government and effectual solution of this question made by Dix and Sherman and Halleck, and let Congress abstain from interfacily in the trying enigencies now upon us and the difficulty in the case will be happily settled. All we have to say in regard to such a course shortly to come, as the indecisive and hesitat,

than the myrmidens of Jary. Davis.

vative is found," it will find none other than Republicans, while all the Democrate are in the affirmative. Right here, we would ask-what nos would the President bave in being sustained in a conservative course, were he to rely on the party that elected him? It is as clear as noonday, that in all sensible measures the President must rely upon the Democracy.

"Mr. STEVENS, Mr. LOVEJOY, and every mem her conspicuous for radicalism, voting in the negative," are Republicans.

Every Democrat and conservative man car see how important It is to preserve the old Democratic organization as the bulwark of the Constitution and the Union.

The Government Financial Scheme. The Government Financial Scheme.

Secretary Chase's plan for relief to the treasury by a government issue of paper money, beginning with \$150,000,000, designed to take the place of all other paper money, does not meet universal favor, if the public press is an index of popular sentiment. The apprehension is felt in financial circles in this city, and such must be the feeling in those circles everywhere, that the proposition cannot be carried into effect without serious derangement of the monetary and commercial relations of the country. The contemplated revolution is a great one, and revolutions in anything never fail to disturb all the elements related to them. It is questionable clutions in anything never fail to disturb all the elements related to them. It is questionable whether a redemption by the banks of all their issue within the next six months is not impossible. There are few of them which have not their resources a good deal tied up in consequence of the financial troubles of the past few years, and to compel these to the line of conduct proposed will be to wind them up or break them up altogether, the immediate consequences them up altogether, the immediate consequences of which to the communities in which they are situated are apparent to every one. As we remarked yesterday, it seems to us that the Secretary's scheme should be the last financial resort of the government to custain itself and ex-tinguish the rebellion. Adopt it now, and, if the rebellion should not be extinguished by July, —at which time the relief afforded to the treasury by the scheme will be exhausted, -what will be the next resort of the government? It can-not issue paper-money indefinitely. An is-sue beyond \$150,000,000 will operate as inflation, and the inevitable final event would be a

after they have rallied to the relief of the country and loaned their money to Secretary Chase, he turns about and proposes a scheme to blow

No fact was better understood, than that Secretary Chase was a "well defined" enti-bank, punctions to using banks when in a pinch, he nevertheless, was at heart opposed to their exlatence. His position is as well understood on this question, as was John Tylka's on the Bank of the United States, and it may be, that those gers burned, as did those who voted for Tip and Ty without a why or a wherefore. Some good may yet come of these things.

The Cincinnati Times goes off as follows: a question which we find in the New York Eocning Post—"Shall we ourselves, in passionate
revenge, trample that very Constitution puder
foot, for violating which we are waging war
against the rebels?"

Lincoln face the music, and the people will sustain him; but let him "apologize"
to the British lion, and a feeling of indignation
without a parallel in the world will be the result. We are in the midst of a great war, and
have thousands of cowardly politicians in the
North that will embrace this opportunity to inlimited the Government of Mr. Lincoln face the music, and the peodeserting. They express great surprise at the
intelligence of our troops and wonder how they
were not allowed to hear anything but lies coinlimited the Government of Mr. Lincoln face the music, and the peodeserting. They express great surprise at the
intelligence of our troops and wonder how they
were not allowed to hear anything but lies coinlimited the Government of Mr. Lincoln face the music, and the peointelligence of our troops and wonder how they
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were not allowed to hear anything but lies coinlimited the Government of Mr. Lincoln face the music, and the peointelligence of our troops and wonder how they
were not allowed to hear anything but lies coin-Let Mr. Lincoln face the music, and the peoimidate the Government of Mr. Lincoln.

If these men, who figured so conspicuously last spring, shall again appear above the waves and flare to oppose the Federal flag in this dark and awful hour, let them be seized as traitors, ing set of fellows, notwithstanding their rags, York Herald states that the "abolition wing of tried as traitors, sentenced as traitors, and shor it has seldom been my lot to witness. They the Republican party is completely organized as traitors! We have ever been the advocates report ten pieces of ordnance in possession of of law and order; but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that point is nearly reached.

grasp the editor of the Times firmly by the sickness prevails in their camp. To-day they coat tail, before he injures somebody? Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has introduced a resolu- of them living near Grafton.

tion as follows:

is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Captain Wilkes in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government; that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the henor and indicating the course of the Government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

Mr. V. endeavored to get a vote on the resotion, but the Republicans sent it to a committee. There was no nigger in it, and it was of Ohio, which, we suppose, may be regarded thought best not to aggravate John Bull. Who as at least semi-official: are "the cowardly politicians in the North?"

seen copies of all the foregoing bills and reso on its rear, is more than we can imagine. Our lutions, that the Abolition party in Congress soldiers have trouble and labor enough to pro- three to five hundred. count seventy votes, and that they not only vide for their own subsistence, without being ladened with them:

Many perso as seem to think that the question as to the treatment of slaves and slavery by our armies as they penetrate the Southern Confederacy presents great difficulty. To our minds it presents none whatever. We regard the policy to be pursued perfectly obvious. We don't see how, with intelligent patriots, there can be any doubt about it.

Republican party. Perhaps he wishes to keep himself in that position as long as possible, so derstand that they are to take care of them-

These are our views, and they have been thus

shortly to come, as the indecisive and hesitating course of the President and the consequent bickerings and divisions in the Cabinet and in the object of Archbishop Hughes's visit to Euthor bishop of New York, was among the parsengers on beard the Africa, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain the negro and gut Barra at the head of the army, the rest of their programme might be easily carried out. They might then play a more decided and successful secession game than the myrasidoms of Jarr. Davis.

BESHOP HUGHES'S Mession.—The Dublin Free man's Journal of the 20th of November reports to the 20th of November reports the object of Archbishop Hughes's visit to Europe thus: The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was among the parsengers on board the Africa, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay as short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Cathelia Clergymen to a sufficient to obtain the peculiar properties of the College of the Co

ROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

MAPILLE, VA., Dec. 9, 1861 25th has reached this mud-bedabbled and "blue house; styled by the sovereigns of the valler "The Seminary," one old, dilapidated tavernstand, one grocery that was, but is, alas! no more, three dwelling-houses, one blacksmit shop, and a stable, a village-and have settled down for a stay, of how long duration the most knowing among us is unable to conjecture. At present, we are in tents, or rather what

once were tents; and if I mistake not the temper of the regiment, in tents we will remain, no matter how much suffering may be occasioned, rather than again build winter quarters. The foundation for quarters for one regiment had been laid by the 14th Indians, during the two months of their stay in this place, but their completion was left to the 25th, while they went on to Phillipl, a snug little village, within twelve miles of the railroad, and set up on their own account, without labor of building or rent paying. We have one advantage, howas a general thing, are open, seldom more than from one-and-a-half to two feet of snow falling, and that remaining not longer than from one to two months; while on the summit, the enow lies from three to four feet, and conwinds. At the present writing, the valley is clear of snow, and the sun shines forth as bright and beautiful and warm as on a May day in old Ohio. How long this "smile of heaven' will linger with us, is as uncertain as betting or a thoroughbred at a jockey quarter race, and the boys are making the most of it.

Much dissatisfaction is felt here in conse quence of an order positively prohibiting the recommendation of furloughs, to either sick or well, by our officers. But few of our regiment have, as yet, visited their homes since entering the service, and upon those having families a home with whom they fondly anticipated spending the coming holidays, this blockede falls most heavily. The propriety and wisdom of this prohibition, inasmuch as we have to winter here, is questionable, and most undoubtedly adds materially to the dissatisfaction every day manifested toward these high in command in this

division of the great "Anaconda." Four companies of the Thirty-second Obic passed here on Friday last, on their way to Beverly, where they are assigned winter quarters: This leaves but one regiment on the summit the Ninth Indiana.

Yesterday five deserters from the rebel pamy llegheny, arrived under a guard from the Ninth Indiana. They deserted three days since, and gave themselves up to our pickets. Their DRY GOODS AT COST report of the condition of the rebel forces, four thousand in number, at that camp, is anything but flattering to the Confederate cause. They state that the troops are suffering terribly from want of provisions and clothing, and that the cold is intense. The Georgia regiment had been compelled to return to their native State, being unable to winter in that latitude; and that hundreds of Virginians and Tennesseeans were were treated more like dumb beasts than human Will, By the forces, and also, that, in their opinion, it would be an easy matter to make them "sched-Will some kind friend in Cincinnati please addle" from their present position. Much are sent on to their homes, with an escort; all

The health of our regiment, considering the Resolved, As the sense of this House, that it exposure we have undergone, is good, and re

W.F. B.

The Recruiting Service of Ohio. We find in the Journal the following state ment of the condition of the recruiting service

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

We copy the following sensible remarks from the Louisville Journal. Why any rational man desires to have our army worn out and broken down by a herd of vagahond negroes hanging on its rear, is more than we can imagine. Our soldiers have trouble and labor enough to pro-

There are two regiments of cavalry in the field, and there are three fully organized and TO EVERY READER organizing with a fair prospect of its speedy completion. Besides these there are four detached companies in the field, and four compa nies organizing and nearly completed, making in all six regiments and eight companies of Ohio cavalry in the service of the United

completed and awaiting marebing orders, is in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand. When the various regiments and batteries are completed, the State of Ohio will have in the service of the Federal Government eightythree regiments of infantry, six regiments and two battalions of cavalry, and twenty-seven oatteries of artillery.

Tr The abolitionists of the Reserve are in a great stew over the negro martyr Gonnon. strong minded women (we suppose in bloomer costume) are out in a card in his defense. Poor articles belonging to the equipage of an officer can be defense! The Cleveland Herald is filled up in short call at

which they may be attached may happen to be.

If Congress would promptly adjourn, and send the howing gang of Abelitionists home, the conservative men of the country could run the war and save the Union. The Abelition and lighty-sight in the second; and one thousand two hundred and lighty-sight in the second; and one thousand our hundred and lighty-sight in the second; and one thousand our determined and lighty-sight in the second; and one thousand our determined and lighty-sight in the second; and one thousand our determined and account of the country, and must give way before the cause of the Union.—Louisville Dem.

The New Government of North Car | GENTS' DOUBLE BREASTED ME. The New York Sun is guilty of a singular piece of impudence. It actually publishes a letter from Hatteras Injet, which audictiously asserts that the Provisional Government for a convention assembled on that sand-bar, nothing but a big farce"—"we, the people North Garolina," being represented by one direct and wenty ignorant Hatteras fisherhundred and twenty ignorant Matteras nanermen and voters the rest being women and
children. "The Grand Convention," says the
author of this "scandalous chronicle," was addressed by a Tribune reporter, a Mr. Foster,
now an Hon. M. C., and also by "Governor
Taylor," but recently a Methodist preacher
there. When the resolutions were read by the
Governor, "a form of a man," who "wanted to
do what was right," but did not know what the
resolutions meant, consented hesitatingly to resolutions meant, consented hesitatingly to second them. The vote was then taken, and thus "the Provisional Government was en

ever, over the summit, and that is the cli- ed by the result. Subsequently Gen. Scott remate. Down here in the valley, the winters, signed and went abroad, and Gen. Patterson is falling, and that remaining not longer than from one to two months; while on the summit, the snow lies from three to four feet, and continues from three to four months without a "thaw," and accompanied by cold easiern his vindication. His friends claim that he is

LT A gentleman of Hartford, Ct., has and managed by two-men.

Baroge Busning in Kentucky .- A bridge of a undred feet span, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which was burned by the rebels last summer, and the re-building of which was almost completed, has again been burned by a small number of rebel cavalry, within six miles of General McCook's lines, which were illumined by the blaze.

The friends of Jesse D. Bright, at In-dianapolis, assert that he is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and will so record his

possession given on the area may or a pro-Reerly.

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GEN. PATTERSON'S CASE -The Philadelphi Inquirer says that Gen. Patterson has been ear-nest in the matter of a court of inquiry upon conduct of his summer campaign, for several months past. The necessare papers were forwarded to the authorities in Washington in October; but no response was received. The Inquirer thinks there was a reason for this in still pressing his demands for an inquiry. It is denied that he deferred asking an investigation until after "Scott was well out of the country," one of the best abused men in the country. Let him have the court of inquiry.

vented a revolving rifled cannon, which has three separate barrels, made of steel and rifled, thirty inches in length and one inch bore, firmly fixed in a triangular iron or steel frame. These are mounted on a light pair of wheels, about four feet in diameter. The whole does not weigh more than two hundred and fitty or three hundred pounds; can be drawn snywhere

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